

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1931

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION ON
ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES

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GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys.*

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls.*

C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch.*

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch.*

THE SCHOOLS

1. **LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which, located away from the rest of the institution, are used for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school 480. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

2. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 9 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 284. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 262. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

ANNUAL REPORT

CHANGES IN BOARD.

The death of Miss Amy E. Taylor, of Lexington, on March 10, 1931, after a comparatively short illness, was a shock to her associates on the Board. Miss Taylor was appointed to the Board by Governor David I. Walsh, in 1914, and had served faithfully and conscientiously in all of the activities of the Board until two or three months before her death. At one time she was Vice-Chairman of the Board, and she had also served as Chairman of the Lyman School Parole Committee. Miss Taylor had an intelligent and sympathetic understanding of the problems of delinquent boys and girls and her kindly advice and interest will be greatly missed.

Mrs. H. LaRue Brown (Dorothy Kirchwey Brown) of Boston was named a trustee of the Board by Governor Joseph B. Ely on March 18, 1931, to succeed Miss Taylor.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

During the year John J. Smith, Superintendent of the Boys Parole Branch since July 1, 1920, and before that from September 30, 1912, a visitor in that branch, was appointed Chief Probation Officer of Middlesex County, and assumed his duties May 1, 1931. Mr. Smith's wide experience and success in handling his department, and particularly problem cases in it, made his going necessarily a distinct loss. He has been succeeded in that branch by C. Frederick Gilmore, who has been with it as a visitor since August 1, 1920.

Also during the year, Thomas H. Ayer, M. D., of Westborough who has been the visiting physician at the Lyman School for Boys since 1902, resigned his position, and has been succeeded by Roland S. Newton, M. D., of Westborough, who has served for many years on the visiting advisory medical staff of the school.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

During the year 1931 the Board has held 12 regular monthly meetings, and one special meeting in addition to the 40 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 2,016 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS.

There have been 114 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 50 times during the year.

The world-wide economic disturbance and industrial depression have resulted in many serious problems during the year, affecting most acutely the two Parole Branches. Skilled labor has been so plentiful that it has been increasingly difficult to get positions for inexperienced, and not always dependable, youth. It has been more and more difficult for the homes with slender income to provide for the boys returned on parole to those homes.

In the Boys Parole Branch it has become necessary to have two additional visitors, and request has been duly presented to the Legislature for permission for them.

In the Girls Parole Branch more and more employers, because of economic conditions, have found it impossible to give employment to girls on parole, and many of those have also been crowded out of employment by older and mature women, who regularly have had employment elsewhere, but have had to turn to domestic employment at any wages they could get.

All of this has made it a very difficult year, but the results have been less untoward than would naturally be predicted under such circumstances.

In the institutions industrial conditions have resulted in more commitments and in more returns from parole. There has been at times marked institutional crowding. However, the Legislature has provided a new cottage to take care of forty girls at the Industrial School for Girls, a cottage which can be used for double capacity, totaling seventy boys, at the Industrial School for Boys, and two new cottages for the Lyman School for Boys to provide for thirty boys each. All four of these cottages are well under way in construction, and will aid very materially in relieving congestion during the coming year.

COMMITMENTS.

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending November 30, 1931.*

	1929	1930	1931
Lyman School for Boys	326	306	252
Industrial School for Boys	355	436	410
Industrial School for Girls	199	177	183

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1931; the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on November 30, 1931.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30, 1931
	1929	1930	1931		
Lyman School for Boys	523	484	491	480	480
Industrial School for Boys	295	319	310	284	306
Industrial School for Girls	308	315	331	262	342

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending November 30, 1931.*

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1922	277	273	121	671
1923	295	227	116	638
1924	289	320	151	760
1925	356	364	147	867
1926	350	342	164	856
1927	340	319	189	848
1928	345	350	212	907
1929	326	355	199	880
1930	306	436	177	919
1931	252	410	183	845
Totals	3,136	3,396	1,659	8,191

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD

On November 30, 1931, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 4,456, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools November 30, 1931.*

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys	480	1,540	2,020
Industrial School for Boys	306	1,122	1,428
Industrial School for Girls	342	666	1,008
Totals	1,128	3,328	4,456

PAROLE OF BOYS AND GIRLS.

Boys and girls may be paroled from training schools at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Applications for parole may be made, either in person or by letter to the Executive Secretary of the Trustees. Each application is given careful consideration, and such action is taken as seems for the best interests of the particular boy or girl.

The average length of stay at each of the training schools for 1930 and 1931 is shown by the following figures:

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

	1930	1931
Lyman School for Boys	12.15 months	12.23 months
Industrial School for Boys	8.3 months	7.8 months
Industrial School for Girls	1 yr. 4 months 25 days	1 yr. 6 months 4 days

Table 38 shows that a number of the girls have remained in the Industrial School for Girls a considerably longer time than the average given. The length of stay for the longer periods is usually because of physical or mental weakness.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHIATRIC WORK

MANLY B. ROOT, M. D., *Psychiatrist*

The following summary of the work of the psychiatric department is herewith submitted:

At the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley and at the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, the routine work is practically the same. A group test is given to all the entering boys and girls. Those who rate as feeble-minded on this test, or those who read poorly, or speak a foreign language more easily than English, are re-tested by the Stanford-Binet Scale. The classifications made by means of the group test are generally sufficient and valid, but the work may always be checked by re-testing with the Binet-Scale.

The academic staff in each school administers the Walter E. Fernald school test to entrants, and, with the help of the psychologist, constructs a correlation chart for each. When the mental hygiene clinic was first established, recommendations were made as to the schooling of each boy or girl. But the teachers, principal, and superintendents now do this for

themselves. They took on the work gradually and received our assistance for several years. The results of these tests are filed in the main office and are available to the teachers and administrative officers.

The routine testing is done approximately once a month at the Industrial School for Girls and twice a month at the Industrial School for Boys.

The services of the psychiatrist are required in a small number of cases. He interviews particular boys and girls when the superintendents request. These are the cases of boys and girls whose behavior in the school has been particularly poor, or who are suspected of mental disease. The psychiatrist also discusses the case with the superintendent and sometimes with the master or matron. His interviews are recorded in notes dictated afterwards and are filed in the main office. He believes that many of these boys and girls profit by the psychotherapy, but for various reasons he rarely sees a boy or girl more than once or twice.

When the mental hygiene clinic opened, the psychiatrist interviewed each new boy and girl and wrote a short report of the interview. It gradually became evident that the school was profiting but little from these "wholesale" interviews. So now the work is restricted to those cases which obviously need psychotherapeutic help.

In the matter of work placement, the psychiatrist has no part at the Industrial School for Girls. The girls follow a prescribed course of training without much chance for individual variations. The regular school staff has been trained to interpret our test results. At first we had quite an elaborate scheme which used a series of mechanical tests, and gave some place during the interview to a discussion of work interests and possibilities. A short correlaton study convinced us that the mechanical tests were not a reliable index of the boy's aptitude for the trades offered, so these tests were dropped. Our final conclusion in this matter is that boys with good health, good industry and good general intelligence are best fitted for trade work at the Industrial School for Boys.

At the Lyman School for Boys at Westborough, which receives boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment, and which is the largest of the three schools, we are an integral part of the administration. Our advice is sought in all kinds of situations, and the whole life of the school is our province in practice.

The routine work is much the same as at the other two schools, but it is carried out with more detail for each individual. The entering boy is given an intelligence test as soon as possible after his admission, generally within a day or two. Placement in school or trades depends on the results of these tests. The matter of keeping the new boys out of the school routine for a little while, until a thorough study for classification is made, has been considered but this has not been achieved, as yet. The Stanford-Binet is our regular intelligence test, but if there are several new boys at one time whose reading ability is adequate, or if a boy has recently been given a Binet elsewhere and the results are not easily available to us, the Kent Series of Group Tests is given. Our own correlation work shows that these two are practically interchangeable. Of course the group test does not give so complete a mental picture as does the Binet, but some performance tests are used to make up this deficiency. Our boys are classified as superior, normal, dull normal, borderline, or defective, according to these tests.

The school test, given by the psychologist, is a modification of the Walter E. Fernald test and represents the work done in the grades here. On the basis of the school and intelligence tests a correlation chart is made, a definite grade in school is recommended, and school progress predicted. Boys who have finished the eighth grade before entrance are not given this school test. A copy of the test results and of the correlation chart is placed in the principal's office where it may be consulted by any of the academic staff.

Many boys are re-tested at suitable intervals if there are any reasons to believe that the first rating is invalid. Re-tests are part of the formal examination when a boy is recommended for commitment to a school for the feeble-minded, a state hospital, or to the Department for Defective Delinquents.

Some mechanical tests are given, but they are interpreted more as performance tests for general ability than as tests for special mechanical abilities.

The work assignment at the Lyman School is done by the Assistant Superintendent, with the advice and assistance of the psychiatrist. The work is largely for maintenance—most of the boys are too small to profit by vocational training where it is available. Intellectual ability, progress in school, physical fitness, individual preferences, and vacancies in various types of work, all have to be considered in assigning a boy. The psychiatrist is ever vigilant to detect misfits in all parts of the school and reassigns the boys to places where they will progress to better advantage.

All the new boys are seen by the psychiatrist for informal interviews and examinations. Here again the boy is interviewed as soon as possible. The initial notes set forth the general appearance of the boy, the general nature of the problems he presents, his attitudes towards his delinquencies and his present situation, his power of ethical reasoning about delinquencies, etc. The boys are classified as normal, defective, psychopathic, or psychotic. Many queer boys are given special attention and are seen again and again in efforts to utilize psychotherapy.

An effort is being made to follow the general plan of doing case work among the boys and of seeing them informally in school, at work and at play. The psychiatrist in particular is trying to learn how the boys really feel about stealing and their other delinquencies and to educate them to a better ethical sense. This direct appeal to reason and sentiment in conversation between man and boy is one of the important methods at our disposal.

The research work is a minor occupation because of the press of other work. A statistical study of 1,000 consecutive cases that we expect to follow up until they are discharged from the custody of the trustees is being carried on. It is hoped that some way may be found to continue the study further than that, but no practical method has been developed. Another study is of the constancy, or inconstancy, of the intelligence quotient of boys who were less than ten years of age when they were first tested.

Mentally Defective Boys in Lyman School. In November, 1931, the psychiatrist went over the entire school population, consisting at that time of 483 boys. Among them were found 87 boys who were rated as mentally deficient. Of these boys, 39 would get along well and would probably respond to training in a school for the feeble-minded; 38 boys, who present disciplinary problems too severe for management in a school for the feeble-minded, would probably do well in an institution for younger defective delinquents, if such existed, as they are boys who need longer training than can be given them here, but who are neither old enough nor delinquent enough to need commitment to the present Department for Defective Delinquents; 7 boys appear to be psychopathic as well as defective, and could profit by training in a school or hospital for psychopathic children, if one were available; and 3 others need long training and custodial care such as they would receive in a department for older defective delinquents.

Little more than an idea is given of the extent of our defective population. Here are nearly one fifth of our boys, who are, by tests and examinations, found below the arbitrary level of intelligence normality. As a group they need longer training and more patient instruction and a more varied curriculum.

If and when some other department agrees to take some of these boys, these lists would have to be revised. Other items have to be considered, besides the ideal solution. Some of these boys are ready for parole, some have good homes in which it seems reasonable to try them, etc. Some defective boys do as well as their brighter brothers.

Unless some other disposition is made, and probably even if another department should take a few boys, it must be recognized that we deal with boys who are all delinquent and many of whom may also be feeble-minded, and may be psychopathic. Ideally we should be equipped to treat these boys of abnormal mentality in a different manner instead of trying to make them comply with rules so necessary and beneficial for the normal. The education of defective boys requires special equipment and technique and a longer time if it is to be at all successful. Experience indicates that a separate cottage for psychopathic and seriously defective boys should be provided, and it is hoped that such a cottage may become available.

Psychologist's Report. The psychologist reports that during the past year the work of the psychologist for the mental hygiene clinic has known some changes. Last summer the effects of the law requiring the psychiatric and physical examination by the courts of juvenile delinquents before commitment began to be felt. In a few more cases than usual boys were received who had already been tested. Since September first, every boy received had had some kind of a test, but this has not affected the work as much as was expected. The Department of Mental Diseases has done much towards making the reports by the courts uniform by prescribing forms to be used and by publishing rules and regulations for the conduct of the examinations. In every case, however, it is felt necessary to check as carefully as possible the results of the tests given outside. The routine work, therefore, continues as previously.

A variety of tests is needed to bring out the varied abilities of the boys and to estimate their handicaps—language and social. Careful personality studies of these boys should be made, as the discovery of their assets and liabilities in the mental, educational and social fields is of utmost importance in the solution of their delinquency problems. It is felt that during the year decided progress in the technique of examining boys has been made.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent*

The total number of boys in the school during the year, 1931, was 1,261. The daily average for the year was 490.75. The average length of stay increased slightly from 12.15 months in 1930 to 12.23 months in 1931.

The general health of the boys during the year has been excellent, only a few cases of serious sickness or accidents having occurred. The great assistance extended by the Massachusetts General Hospital in many cases of corrective surgery is acknowledged with gratitude.

Academic. The average age of the boys committed to the Lyman School is approximately thirteen years. At least 65 per cent of all the boys sent to the institution receive 25 hours of academic work each week. The other 35 per cent are placed in trades or in special work groups. Forty-four of the smallest boys are segregated in two cottages, separate from the main school, and each cottage has its own school.

The course of study ranges from the special class, which includes boys with a very low intelligence quotient and boys up to the third grade, through the first year of high school. The system and texts used are based on those of the public school system, to which the boys in this institution, because of their youth, return upon parole. Special instructors are used to teach grade music, physical education, free-hand drawing, manual training and band work. The last two subjects named are taught

in morning classes, while the others are combined with the regular class work.

Many difficult problems are encountered, not the least of which are occasioned by the constantly changing classes, due to commitments and paroles. Ninety per cent of the boys entering the institution have been public school problems, either through misplacement in their grades, too rapid advancement, or because of delinquency, with its accompanying disregard for discipline and authority.

Although the new State law, requiring a mental test for all delinquent boys before they can be committed to an institution, will help, by giving another check on the mentality of the new arrival, a Binet and school test has already been in use for the past five years in the Lyman School to determine the mental caliber of our boys before they are placed in grade school rooms at the institution. Boys have been found who were in public school grades beyond their ability, and their interest in school work has been re-awakened by replacements at the institution in grades where they could master the subject matter.

Good discipline is fundamental to progress. Military movements and drills are given to promote alertness and orderly action.

Stress has been laid upon certain extra activities, such as holiday programs, community singing, moving pictures and games, as these give an emotional outlet for the boys.

Our boys' band had a successful year. The organization consists of 35 boy musicians, nearly all of whom have received their musical training at the school.

Vocational Training. All lines of vocational training in operation for several years have been continued and these are sufficiently varied to meet the requirements of practically all boys old enough to be taught trades. One of the most difficult administrative problems is the proper assignment of a boy to the vocational work to which he is adapted. The boy himself can give but little aid in deciding this matter. Much help in placing a boy is given by the psychiatric clinic. This clinic has become more and more helpful in placing boys in school and work. A full report of the work will be found in the psychiatric report.

Print Shop. In reviewing the work in this department for the year, it is felt that much has been accomplished, both in volume of output, character of work, and the dual educational advantages of moral training with apprenticeship. The character of our work is so diversified as to give an apprentice sound, intensified training. The short length of stay of the boys in this department is a detrimental feature. The depreciation of our materials is more rapid, also, when in the hands of our continually changing boys than one would expect in an outside shop. It is suggested and hoped that a new automatic unit replace the old hand-fed press.

Boy Scouts. For some months during 1930 and 1931, the trustees and officers of the Lyman School for Boys were investigating the merits of the Boy Scout movement, as carried on in several similar State institutions. Finally, with the help of the Personnel Division, National Council, Boy Scouts of America, a man was selected to come to the Lyman School and devote his time to developing Scouting within the schools.

The Director began his work on September 1, 1931, and spent some time studying the boys of the school and the methods used in handling them. The next step was to formulate a plan for the successful operation of the game of Scouting, and to get the officers of the Lyman School thinking along Scouting lines. To do this, a training course in Elementary Scout-mastership was inaugurated at the school and about twenty-five officers finished the course.

The boys were recruited to Scouting very slowly, and to give Scouting the best possible start, the boys who were selected were the best the school had to offer.

Our patrol leaders have taken part in a training session for boy leaders of Algonquin Council, Boy Scouts of America, and were judged among the best Scouts in a group of seventy-five boys.

At a recent Merit Badge Exposition held by the Council, the Lyman School booth took second place in the competition. A Boy Scout den has been equipped and is being used every day by a large group of scouts. The scouts who use the den are studying their advancement tests and doing extra work. Beadwork and other Scout handicrafts of several kinds are coming in for their share of the work.

Probably the best work to be done by our Scouting system will not be the training of the boys while they are in the Lyman School, but the connections made possible for the Scout when he leaves the school. Instead of going back into the same gang where he got into trouble, Scouting will make it possible for the boy to join a Scout troop near his home and maintain a new interest along better lines.

Farm. The School farm was productive this year, an abundant supply of all kinds of vegetables being produced. Corn and hay were exceptionally good. The fruit crop, especially apples, was a failure, due to the late frost in the spring. The swine herd has produced a large amount of pork for the institution. The dairy has produced the milk and butter required.

Repairs and Improvements. The year just ended has been a busy one in construction and repair work. The outstanding additions of the year are the completion of another brick cottage for boys and a new Assembly Building. The low wooden roof of the power plant building has been replaced with a concrete one, much higher above the boilers, giving more light and ventilation to the boiler room and added storage room above.

A large amount of work has been done for the improvement of the roads and lawns. Much grading has been done around the new Assembly Building and the two new cottages, including the building of connecting walks. General repairs to all the buildings have been followed up constantly during the year.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

ROLAND S. NEWTON, M. D.

The following report of the physician for the year ending November 30, 1931, is respectfully submitted.

The work at the hospital in general has been about the same as other years. One boy admitted to the hospital for a minor leg injury developed diphtheria while in the ward. He had been an inmate of the school for some time and the source of his infection is unknown. He was isolated and no other cases developed. There have been no epidemics and only three cases of pneumonia.

Following is a summary of the work done during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 361.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 22,411.

Number of cases admitted to hospital, 419.

Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,312.

Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 419.

Average number of patients in hospital daily, 9.

Average number of out-patients in hospital daily, 61.

Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 107.

Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 24.

Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 12.

Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 2.

Number of new inmates examined by physician, 246.

Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving the school, 621.

Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 234.

Number of inmates taken for treatment to other hospitals:

Massachusetts General Hospital, 42.

Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 18.

Worcester State Hospital, 1.

Worcester City Hospital, 8.

Westboro State Hospital for X-ray, 22.

Worcester Tuberculosis Clinic, 15.

Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 2.

Number of operations performed:

Tonsils and adenoids, 55.

Cases sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for operation:—

Hernia, 6; circumcision, 2; appendicitis, 2; undescended testicle, 1; rectal abscess, 1.

Special cases:—

Scarlet fever, 2; pneumonia, 3; rectal abscess, 1; abscess of knee, 2; suppurating ears, 10; alopecia, 1.

Number of inmates whose vision was tested, not given glasses, 9.

Number of inmates given glasses, 11.

Number of inmates whose eyes were treated, 127.

Number of inmates whose ears were treated, 146.

Number of inmates whose noses and throats were treated, 89.

Number of inmates vaccinated, 6.

Number of boys given diphtheria toxin antitoxin, 2.

Diphtheria immunization, 129.

Anti-rabies treatment, 1.

Dick test, 2.

Scabies, 11.

Fractures, 13.

Chronic ear, 1.

Rare skin disease, 1.

Ulcer of eye, 1.

Tumor of face, 1.

Quincy throat, 1.

Tetanus antitoxin, 21.

REPORT OF DENTAL WORK PERFORMED BY

HAROLD B. CUSHING, D. M. D.

The following figures are the total operations of each type of work: Extractions, 540; copper cement fillings, 1,237; amalgam fillings, 1,073; prophylaxis, 994; and treatments, 303.

During the past year particular stress has been placed on seeing the new boys entering the school, and an earnest effort made to place their mouths in good condition. The boys, in general, are taking better care of their mouths, and it is gratifying to note that the various masters are active in helping the good work along.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1931.*

Boys in Lyman School November 30, 1930.....		488
Committed during the year.....	251	
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys.....	1	
Returned from parole.....	412	
Returned from absence without leave.....	69	
Returned from hospitals.....	30	
Returned from leave of absence.....	6	
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	1	
Returned from State Hospital.....	1	
Returned from Westfield State Sanatorium.....	2	

773

1,261*

Paroled to parents and relatives.....	430
Paroled to others than relatives.....	84
Boarded in foster homes.....	118
Absent without leave.....	84
Released to hospitals.....	30
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys.....	15
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	7
Granted leave of absence.....	4
Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	3
Committed to State Hospitals.....	2
Released to court on habeas.....	3
Committed to Belchertown State School.....	1

781

Remaining in Lyman School for Boys November 30, 1931.....

480

*This represents 748 individuals.

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending November 30, 1931, and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1931	Previously	Totals
Barnstable	—	125	125
Berkshire	8	473	481
Bristol	21	1,526	1,547
Dukes	1	26	27
Essex	26	2,240	2,266
Franklin	4	131	135
Hampden	26	1,224	1,250
Hampshire	5	223	228
Middlesex	46	3,292	3,338
Nantucket	—	30	30
Norfolk	10	801	811
Plymouth	6	433	439
Suffolk	76	3,521	3,597
Worcester	23	1,689	1,712
Totals	252	15,734	15,986

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Fathers born in United States ...	16	24	19	20	27	17	19	22	12	17
Mothers born in United States ...	22	15	25	18	25	25	26	24	21	20
Fathers foreign born	19	17	23	22	27	22	25	22	22	17
Mothers foreign born	17	17	19	20	26	20	18	24	16	21
Both parents born in United States	38	44	26	58	68	77	84	73	75	65
Both parents foreign born	171	165	173	216	213	211	206	198	183	147
Nativity of both parents unknown	18	38	30	31	12	5	10	6	10	1
Nativity of one parent unknown	29	29	34	24	9	8	5	6	5	4
Per cent of foreign parentage ...	62	56	59	61	61	62	60	60	60	58
Per cent of American parentage .	14	14	9	13	19	22	25	22	21	26
Per cent of unknown parentage ..	6	13	10	1	3	1	3	1	3	3

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to the Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Born in United States	244	284	264	325	328	320	322	315	288	246
Foreign born	31	11	22	28	21	20	23	11	18	6
Unknown Nativity	2	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to the Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1931, and previously.*

AGE (years)	Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1931	Committed from 1885 to 1930	Committed Previous to 1885	Totals
Six	—	—	5	5
Seven	1	12	25	38
Eight	—	63	115	178
Nine	3	219	231	453
Ten	8	483	440	931
Eleven	26	899	615	1,540
Twelve	45	1,648	748	2,441
Thirteen	54	2,539	897	3,490
Fourteen	99	3,684	778	4,561
Fifteen	16	364	913	1,293
Sixteen	—	32	523	555
Seventeen	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over	—	3	17	20
Unknown	—	12	32	44
	252	9,962	5,518	15,732

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1931.*

Had parents, 147.
 Had no parents, 9.
 Had father only, 29.
 Had mother only, 66.
 Had stepfather, 21.
 Had stepmother, 10.
 Had intemperate father, 105.
 Had intemperate mother, 3.
 Had both parents intemperate, 5.
 Had parents separated, 19.
 Had attended church, 252.
 Had never attended church, 0.
 Had not attended school within one year, 2.
 Had been arrested before, 224.
 Had been inmates of other institutions, 23.
 Had used tobacco, 207.
 Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested, 2.
 Were attending school, 152.
 Were idle, 96.
 Parents owning residence, 53.
 Members of family had been arrested, 116.

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during the year ending November 30, 1931.*

BOYS		Length of Stay		BOYS		Length of Stay	
		Years	Months			Years	Months
3	.....	—	3 (or under)	12	.....	1	4
1	.....	—	4	9	.....	1	5
4	.....	—	5	9	.....	1	6
13	.....	—	6	6	.....	1	7
25	.....	—	7	4	.....	1	8
24	.....	—	8	1	.....	1	9
14	.....	—	9	4	.....	1	10
21	.....	—	10	1	.....	1	11
26	.....	—	11	1	.....	2	1
32	.....	1	—	1	.....	2	2
26	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	3
17	.....	1	2				
13	.....	1	3				

Total number paroled for first time during year, 268. Average length of stay in school, 12.23 months.

TABLE 12.—*Offenses for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1931.*

Breaking and entering, 95.	Trespass, 2.
Larceny, 102.	Assault with dangerous weapon, 1.
Stubbornness, 15.	Lewdness, 1.
Running away, 5.	Indecent assault, 2.
Unlawful appropriation of automobiles, 21.	Violation of school laws, 1.
Assault and battery, 2.	Violating rules of County Training School, 1.
Setting fires, 2.	Total, 252.
Malicious injury to property, 2.	

TABLE 13.—*Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR	Average number of inmates	New commitments	Paroled	Released otherwise than by paroling
1921-22	442.34	277	761	225
1922-23	407.91	295	602	220
1923-24	463.26	289	601	197
1924-25	447.24	356	617	221
1925-26	478.51	350	646	176
1926-27	486.19	340	640	180
1927-28	499.14	345	664	184
1928-29	522.97	326	663	216
1929-30	483.99	306	660	183
1930-31	490.75	252	632	149
Average for ten years.....	472.23	313.6	648.6	195.1

TABLE 14.—Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.

A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.

	Years			Years	
1922	14.18	1927	14.21	14.21	14.36
1923	13.95	1928	14.05	14.05	14.18
1924	14.10	1929	14.18	14.18	14.24
1925	13.78	1930	14.24	14.24	14.36
1926	14.21	1931	14.36	14.36	

B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.

	Months			Months	
1922	11.53	1927	12.46	12.46	12.69
1923	11.59	1928	11.43	11.43	12.05
1924	12.18	1929	12.05	12.05	12.15
1925	12.33	1930	12.15	12.15	12.23
1926	11.88	1931	12.23	12.23	

C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.

	Years			Years	
1922	13.04	1927	13.20	13.20	12.69
1923	12.97	1928	13.32	13.32	13.23
1924	13.09	1929	13.23	13.23	13.45
1925	13.19	1930	13.45	13.45	
1926	13.32	1931			

D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.

1922	443	1927	353
1923	398	1928	412
1924	351	1929	359
1925	357	1930	382
1926	326	1931	412

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

Year	Gross	Net	Year	Gross	Net
1922	\$9.61	\$9.60	1927	\$9.37	\$9.34
1923	11.26	11.21	1928	9.27	9.24
1924	8.94	8.89	1929	8.80	8.76
1925	9.20	9.18	1930	9.51	9.45
1926	8.64	8.61	1931	9.44	9.36

TABLE 15.—Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1931.

In 1st grade, —.	In 7th grade, 48.
In 2nd grade, 4.	In 8th grade, 35.
In 3rd grade, 9.	In 9th grade, 4.
In 4th grade, 24.	In High School, 12.
In 5th grade, 37.	Special Class, 15.
In 6th grade, 52.	Continuation, 12.
	Total, 252.

REPORT OF TREASURER

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1931:—

CASH ACCOUNT
Receipts

PERSONAL SERVICES :—			
Reimbursement from the Board of Retirement..	\$25.36		
Sales	2,193.06		
MISCELLANEOUS :—			
Refunds previous years	26.01		
Interest on bank balances	88.86		
Total Income			\$2,333.29
<i>Receipts from the Treasury of the Commonwealth</i>			
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS :—			
Advance	\$15,000.00		
Current year refunds	128.31	\$15,128.31	
Receipts on account of maintenance.....		124,711.78	
Income on Endowment Securities.....		8.60	139,848.69
			<u>\$142,181.98</u>

Payments

TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:—

Institution Income	\$2,307.28
Refunds account previous years	26.01
Refunds account maintenance	128.31

\$2,461.60

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATION:—

Return of advance	\$15,000.00
Payments on account of maintenance	124,711.78
Income on Endowment Securities	8.60

\$139,720.38

MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, current year	\$247,327.67
Expenses (as analyzed below)	240,894.26
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	\$6,433.41

ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES

Personal Services	\$121,842.04
Food	27,109.48
Medical and General Care	6,332.76
Farm	17,111.41
Heat, Light and Power	22,848.28
Garage, Stable and Grounds	2,363.74
Travel, Transportation and Office Expenses	3,199.82
Religious Instruction	2,354.13
Clothing and Materials	16,375.51
Furnishings and Household Expenses	6,912.40
Repairs, Ordinary	8,999.09
Repairs and Renewals	5,445.60
Total expenses for maintenance.....	\$240,894.26

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriation carried forward from 1930.....	\$101,802.47
Appropriation, current year	85,213.10

Object	Whole amount	Expended during fiscal year	Total expended to date	Balance at end of year
Brick Cottage	\$75,000.00	\$209.00	\$73,286.89	\$1,713.11*
Improvements in Power Plant....	12,000.00	7,555.99	7,555.99	4,444.01
Construction and Equipment of a brick Cottage, 1930.....	62,000.00	56,629.34	56,919.34	5,080.66
Construction and Equipment of an Assembly Building	60,000.00	45,239.35	58,068.99	1,931.01
Cottage for Boys, 1931	62,500.00	30,230.63	30,230.63	32,269.37
Brick Cottage Deficiency	1,713.10	1,713.10	1,713.10	
	\$273,213.10	\$141,577.41	\$227,774.94	\$45,438.16
Less (Reverted)				1,713.11
				\$43,725.05

*Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 490.75.

Total cost of maintenance, \$240,894.26.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.44.

Receipts from sales, \$2,193.06.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.08.

All other institution receipts, \$114.22.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.004.

Net weekly per capita, \$9.35.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

November 30, 1931

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$50,570.57
Buildings	750,173.62
Total real estate	\$800,744.19
PERSONAL PROPERTY	
Personal property	\$160,208.74
Total valuation of property	\$960,952.93

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	488	—	488
Number received during the year	773	—	773
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	781	—	781
Number at the end of the fiscal year	480	—	480
Daily average (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	490.75	—	490.75
Average number of officers and employees during the year..	69.16	43.23	112.39

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch November 30, 1930.....	1,623
Released on parole during year 1931	632
Total	2,255
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	715
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1931.....	1,540
Net loss	83

Expenditures for the Institution

CURRENT EXPENSES :—

1. Salaries and wages	\$121,842.04
2. Subsistence	27,109.48
3. Clothing	16,375.51
4. Ordinary repairs	8,999.09
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	66,568.14

Total for institution \$240,894.26

Expenditures for Parole Branch¹

Salaries	\$39,016.33
Office and other expenses	21,856.51
Boarded boys under fourteen	25,208.78
Total	\$86,081.62
Instruction in public schools of boys (and girls) boarded out.....	\$8,776.50

¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for boys and the Industrial school for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that “boarded boys under fourteen” and “instruction in public schools of boys boarded out” apply only to the Lyman School.

Notes on current expenses :—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution : CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Branch : C. FREDERICK GILMORE.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

The annual report for the year 1931 is herewith submitted. Attention is again called to the rapidity with which our inmate population is changing. Our normal capacity is 284, yet the pressure from the courts has resulted in 410 commitments being made, necessitating an average length of stay of 7.8 months—the lowest in the history of the school and much lower than that of any similar school in the country. This relatively brief length of stay throws an increased burden on the parole branch and should be considered only as an abnormality. The increased number of boys returned for fault, 197, as against 147 in 1930, might indicate that to shorten the stay is not wise. Present world economic and industrial conditions, however, make any valid conclusion impossible in this respect.

It is remarkable how rapidly new boys adjust themselves to the school life—they fit in to the requirements of the new situation with surprisingly little friction. This adjustment, however, can mean, for the most part,

only the correction of superficial personality traits and does not insure the essential changes in character that will enable the boy to meet adequately the conditions of life in the open community. If the boy could be given greater attention on parole, his adjustment to his surroundings might be made more successfully after so short a period of intensive training at the school.

During the coming year the pressure due to our crowding will be lessened through the completing of a new cottage planned to house sixty boys. This building is nearly completed and should be available about May first.

There have been opportunities in abundance for learning to do things during the past year. Some of the larger projects carried out were as follows:—

The cellar was excavated for the new cottage near the central building, all sewer and water connections were made, the drainage system installed around the cottage, and mechanical connections made connecting the new cottage with the central building. A new ramp exit from the central building boiler room has been built.

The fence around the new athletic field has been completed. About three-fourths of this field is graded and seeded, and the remainder will be loamed and seeded in the spring. An athletic shed has been built on the new field. The first section of this field, including two baseball diamonds and two football fields, was put in operation last summer.

The area in front of the athletic field and around the houses near the field and the site of the old filter beds has all been cleaned up and graded and is now ready for seeding in the spring. The drives and roads have all been graveled. The old sewage disposal tank has been removed and the area occupied by it graded and prepared for seeding.

Four extra filter beds were completed in the sewage disposal system early in the spring, which now provide a complete set of septic tanks, dosing tanks and eight filterage beds. This whole system has been enclosed by a substantial wire fence.

In general the school has had a successful year. Busy at work and at play, our lads have been in good health and have been as happy and contented as boys should be who have a wish and a hope for bigger and better things in life.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

EDWARD LILLY, M. D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year 1931 is respectfully submitted.

Although there has been a substantial increase in the number of outpatient cases treated during the year, the incidence of actual illness has been exceptionally low. The increase in the number of ward patients is due to a wide-spread epidemic of mild grippe during the month of February, in which it was found necessary to utilize one of the cottages in addition to the hospital to care adequately for those affected.

There is a pronounced improvement in the general physical condition of the boys during their stay in the institution. This improvement first becomes evident at the intermediate examination about two months after admission to the school. It is most pronounced when the boys are examined for parole. The average gain in weight of boys for the year was twelve pounds each.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the medical staff during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 355.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 7,246.

Number of cases admitted to hospital, 390.
 Total number of different cases treated, out-patients, 2,226.
 Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 390.
 Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 387.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 36.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 63.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 7.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 410.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 597.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 193.

Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:

Massachusetts General Hospital, 7.

State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 3.

Special cases:

Carbuncle of lip, 2.

Punctured wall of abdomen, 1.

Osteomyelitis of the skull, 1.

Osteomyelitis of knee, 1.

Arthritis, 2.

Anterior Poliomyelitis, 1.

Syphilis, 1.

Fractures:

Ankle, 2.

Metacarpel, 1.

Thumb, 1.

Wrist, 1.

Dislocation of elbow, 1.

Tetanus Anti-toxin administered to 14.

Diphtheria toxin-anti-toxin administered to 410.

X-ray taken, 12.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith

Number of amalgam fillings, 81.

Number of cement fillings, 125.

Number of cleanings, 589.

Number of extractions, 770.

Number of treatments, 1,525.

Report of Work by Dr. John A. Monahan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 140.

Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 54.

Number of inmates given glasses, 18.

Number of inmates given treatment for eyes, 66.

Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 10.

Number of inmates given treatment for nose and throat, 30.

Operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 10.

Operation for frontal sinus, 1.

Operation for dislocated cartilage, 1.

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STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 16.—*Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1931.*

Boys in the school November 30, 1930.....	315	
Committed during the year	393	
Re-committed during the year	4	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer.....	13	
Returned from parole.....	193	
Returned from leave of absence	9	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital	7	
Returned from State Infirmary, Tewksbury	2	
Returned from Worcester State Hospital	1	
		937
Paroled	398	
Returned cases re-paroled	176	
Granted leave of absence	9	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory	9	
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents, Bridgewater.....	2	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital	7	
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury	3	
Taken to Worcester State Hospital	2	
Committed to Monson State Hospital	1	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys	1	
Discharged	1	
Taken to Court on habeas and not returned	2	
Absent without leave	20	
		631

Remaining in Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1931..... 306

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1931.*

Both parents born in the United States, 65.
 Both parents foreign born, 225.
 Father foreign born and mother native born, 28.
 Father native born and mother foreign born, 24.
 Mother foreign born and father unknown, 7.
 Father foreign born and mother unknown, 5.
 Father native born and mother unknown, 8.
 Mother native born and father unknown, 10.
 Nativity of parents unknown, 38.
 Total, 410.

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during the year ending November 30, 1931.*

Born in the United States, 383.
 Birthplace not known, 2.
 Born in foreign countries, 25.
 Canada and provinces, 12.
 Italy, 6.
 Greece, 1.
 Armenia, 1.
 Scotland, 1.
 Madeira Islands, 1.
 Azores, 1.
 Bermuda, 1.
 Albania, 1.
 Total, 410.

TABLE 19.—*Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during the year ending November 30, 1931.*

Larceny, 96.
 Breaking and entering, 33.
 Breaking and entering and larceny, 76.
 Attempt to break and enter, 4.
 Unlawful appropriation of auto, 76.
 Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent, 35.
 Violating auto laws, 22.
 Forgery, 1.
 Assault and battery, 5.
 Assault and robbery, 1.
 Indecent assault, 7.
 Failure on parole, 15.
 Being a runaway, 6.
 Carrying a dangerous weapon, 4.
 Lewdness, 1.
 Drunkenness, 3.

Unnatural act, 2.
 Attempted larceny, 3.
 Receiving stolen goods, 2.
 Vagrancy, 2.
 Malicious mischief, 6.
 Robbery, armed, 2.
 Trespass, 1.
 Idle person, 1.
 Injury to building, 1.
 Idle and disorderly, 2.
 Cruelty to animals, 2.
 Illegal sale of intoxicating liquor, 1.
 Total, 410.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1931.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents, 295.
 Had father only, 29.
 Had mother only, 57.
 Had foster parents, 4.
 Mother dead and father unknown, 3.
 Father dead and mother unknown, 2.
 Parents unknown, 8.
 Both parents dead, 12.
 Had step-father, 29.
 Had step-mother, 18.
 Had intemperate father, i.e., father who drank liquor, 89.
 Parents separated, 23.
 Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned, 103.
 Had parents owning residence, 101.
 Had attended school within a year, 118.
 Had attended school within two years, 106.
 Had attended school within three years, 69.
 Had attended school within four years, 32.
 Had attended school within five years, 4.
 Were attending school, 81.
 Had been in court before, 326.
 Had drunk intoxicating liquors, 56.
 Had used tobacco, 301.
 Had been inmates of another institution, 64.

TABLE 21.—*Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for boys during year ending November 30, 1931.*

15-16	22	17-18	94
16-17	284	Over 18	10
Total, 410.			

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1931.*

Ungraded class, 7.
 In 4th grade or below, 10.
 In 5th grade, 26.
 In 6th grade, 67.
 In 7th grade, 110.
 In 8th grade, 119.
 In High School, 71.
 Total, 410.

TABLE 23.—Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for the first time during year ending November 30, 1931.

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
3	—	2	48	—	9
3	—	3	23	—	10
3	—	4	23	—	11
19	—	5	10	1	—
49	—	6	12	1	1
94	—	7	3	1	2
106	—	8	2	1	3

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 410; average length of stay in school, 7.8 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1931:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Income

PERSONAL SERVICES:—

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$57.52
Sales	1,528.73
Interest earned	59.00

Total income \$1,645.25

OTHER RECEIPTS:—

Refunds of previous years 23.82

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth:

APPROPRIATIONS:—

MAINTENANCE:—

Advance	\$8,000.00
Payments on account of maintenance	\$1,024.59
Maintenance refunds	22.56

\$89,047.15

\$90,716.22

Payments

TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:—

Institution income	\$1,645.25
Refunds, account maintenance	22.56
Refunds, previous years	23.82

\$1,691.63

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:—

On account of maintenance	\$81,024.59
Return of advance	8,000.00

\$89,024.59

Total **\$90,716.22**

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward.....	\$66.79
Appropriation, current year	160,100.00

\$160,166.79

Expenses (as analyzed below) 156,996.09

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth 3,170.70

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$77,998.79
Food	18,225.80
Medical	3,528.12
Farm	14,464.44
Heat, light and power	14,160.54
Garage, stable and grounds	1,936.62
Travel, transportation and office expenses	2,591.83
Religious instruction	2,000.00
Clothing and materials	9,950.03
Furnishings and household supplies	5,164.42
Repairs, ordinary	6,475.68
Repairs and renewals	499.82

\$156,996.09

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Whole amount	Expended during fiscal year	Total expended to date	Balance at end of year
Sewage disposal system	\$8,000.00	\$1,854.30	\$8,000.00	
Brick cottage for boys	80,000.00	21,782.45	21,782.45	\$58,217.55
	\$88,000.00	\$23,636.75	\$29,782.45	\$58,217.55

During the year the average number of inmates has been 310.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$156,996.09.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.74.
 Receipts from sales, \$1,528.73.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0948.
 All other institution receipts, \$116.52.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0087.
 Net weekly per capita, \$9.64.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

November 30, 1931

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$33,908.00	
Buildings	<u>533,351.00</u>	
Total Real Estate		\$567,259.00
PERSONAL PROPERTY		
Personal Property		<u>\$133,645.48</u>
Total Valuation of Property		\$700,904.48

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	315	—	315
Number received during the year	622	—	622
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	631	—	631
Number at end of the fiscal year	306	—	306
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during year	310	—	310
Number of individuals actually represented	836	—	836
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly)	58	20	78

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, November 30, 1930.....	1,052
Number of boys paroled during year 1931.....	<u>574</u>
Became of age, died, honorably discharged.....	1,626
Number on visiting list, November 30, 1931.....	<u>504</u>
Net gain	1,122
	<u>70</u>

Expenditures for the Institution

CURRENT EXPENSES:—

1. Salaries and wages	\$77,998.79
2. Subsistence	18,225.80
3. Clothing	9,950.03
4. Ordinary repairs	6,475.68
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	<u>44,345.79</u>

Total for institution \$156,996.09

Expenditures for Parole Branch

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, C. Frederick Gilmore, Supt. (See page 26.)

Notes on current expenses:—

- Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors if any.
- Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
- Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
- Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL

Executive head of Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent*

On November 30, 1931, there were 2,662 boys on parole in the care of the Boys Parole Branch—1,540 on parole from the Lyman School for Boys, and 1,122 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. This represents a net loss of 13 boys for the year.

It is hardly necessary to call attention to the constantly increasing problem arising from serious general industrial conditions, such as the present generation has never experienced. Heretofore, the parole branch has been very fortunate in being able to place boys at wages with farmers in different sections of the State. They have always cooperated and have been willing to help, but with existing economic conditions, it is next to impossible to secure even free farm homes.

Many boys call at the office for assistance. Hardly a day passes but that some boy on parole at home calls or writes and asks that he be provided with some article of clothing, as his parents are unable to do so. Our visitors have cooperated widely with various welfare agencies to relieve conditions.

The value of our system of saving wages for our wards has never been more favorably tested than at the present time. Many letters have been received from parents of boys who had savings on deposit, asking that some money be sent them to aid the family. Often mothers have come to the office with their boys and have stated that the withdrawals from boys' savings given them would tide over trying situations.

This parole branch has also been confronted with the situation of parents asking that their children be placed rather than be paroled at home, as they could not afford to take them. Whenever it has been possible, however, boys have been paroled to their homes and every method possible used to secure some sort of employment, with the home as a living place.

From the Lyman School there were paroled to their own homes, or to relatives, 430 boys; paroled to foster homes, at wages, 84; paroled to foster homes, at board, 118—a total of 632. From the Industrial School for Boys, there were paroled 574 boys—494 to their own homes, or to relatives, and 80 to foster homes.

The Trustees granted honorable discharges to 78 boys, 41 of whom were on parole from the Lyman School and 37 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. These boys had done exceptionally well.

The visitors made 19,162 visits during the year 1931—11,830 to boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys, and 7,332 to boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. There were made 1,521 home investigations and 168 investigations of foster homes. To readjust boys, there were 626 relocations made. A total of 940 hours were devoted by the visitors in seeking employment for our wards.

Three new visitors were appointed during the year 1931—Mr. Emanuel Borenstein, on May 13th; Mr. Thomas J. Tierney, on May 20th; and Mr. Charles E. Olney, on June 15th. One was appointed to fill a vacancy, and two were appointed to fill two new positions, the number of parole visitors thus being increased from 13 to 15. It is expected to reduce somewhat the case load of each visitor to the end that more intensive parole work may be done. The economic conditions require at least two more visitors.

The department suffered a distinct loss during the past year, through the resignation of Superintendent John J. Smith, who became Chief Probation Officer in Middlesex County. Mr. Smith was appointed a visitor in the Boys Parole Branch on September 30, 1912; was made assistant superintendent on June 1, 1919; and on July 1, 1920, became superintendent. He assumed his new duties as Chief Probation Officer on May 1, 1931. The

department rejoiced that he was given a larger field, and he carried with him the best wishes of all his subordinates.

On November 30, 1931, this department held 563 separate accounts for boys in its care, with total deposits of \$22,614.08.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 24.—*Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1931.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1930.....	1,623
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1931.....	632
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1931.....	2,255
Number of boys returned to Lyman School during year ending November 30, 1931	412
Became of age during year ending November 30, 1931.....	199
Boys committed to the Industrial School for Boys during year.....	25
Boys committed to other institutions during year.....	33
Boys who died during the year	5
Honorably discharged from custody during year	41
	715
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1931.....	1,540
Net Loss	83

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on parole November 30, 1931.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	44	2.86
Out of Commonwealth	144	9.35
At board, attending school	96	6.23
Attending school, not boarded	262	17.01
Employed on farms	98	6.36
In mills (textile)	39	2.53
In other mills and factories	71	4.61
Idle	211	13.72
Classed as laborers	37	2.40
In machine shops	23	1.49
In shoe shops	39	2.53
Clerks and in stores.....	33	2.14
In other institutions	26	1.69
Ill	5	.32
Occupations unknown	29	1.88
Odd jobs	57	3.70
Whereabouts and occupations unknown	105	6.82
In printing plants	4	.26
Recently released	39	2.53
Messengers and doing errands	19	1.23
In different occupations	105	6.83
Teamsters and truck drivers	54	3.51
	1,540	100.00

The records of the above 1,540 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,092, or 70.91 per cent, were doing well; 113, or 7.34 per cent, were doing fairly well; 57, or 3.70 per cent, were doing badly; out of Commonwealth, 144, or 9.35 per cent; whereabouts and conduct of 105, or 6.22 per cent, were unknown, and occupations unknown 29, or 1.88 per cent.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1931.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes, or with relatives.....	430
Number of boys paroled to others	84
Number of boys paroled and boarded out	118

Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation..	632
Number of individuals at board November 30, 1931.....	96

TABLE 27.—*Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending November 30, 1931.*

For violation of parole	377
For relocation and other purposes	35
Total number returned	412

TABLE 28.—*Occupation of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1931.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	16	8.04
On farms	19	9.55
In textile mills	12	6.03
In different occupations	18	9.05
Chauffeurs	10	5.02
Whereabouts unknown and out of Commonwealth.....	43	21.61
Idle	20	10.05
In factories	10	5.02
Laborers	20	10.05
In institutions	2	1.01
Odd jobs	16	8.04
Clerks	12	6.03
Ill	1	.50
	199	100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1931.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	96	48.24
Doing fairly well	44	22.11
Doing badly	16	8.04
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	43	21.61
	199	100.00

During the year 14 boys who became of age in 1931 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status November 30, 1931, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, 29.
 In the United States Navy, 12.
 In the United States Marines, 3.
 On parole to parents, or with other relatives, 1,045.
 On parole to others, 80.
 On parole on own responsibility, 26.
 On parole at board, 96.
 On parole out of Commonwealth, 144.
 Left home or place, whereabouts unknown, 105.
 Total outside the School, 1,540.

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 31.—*Changes in number of Industrial School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1931.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year 1930.....	1,052
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1931.....	574
Number of Industrial School boys on visiting list during year 1931.....	1,626
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending November 30, 1931	193
Became of age during year	208
Committed to other institutions during year.....	59
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	37
Died during year	3
Number of boys re-committed during year	4
	504
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1931....	1,122
Net gain	70

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on November 30, 1931.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	39	3.48
Machinists	18	1.61
Employed on farms	79	7.04
Doing odd jobs	85	7.58
In textile mills	34	3.04
In shoe shops	39	3.48
Classed as laborers	59	5.25
Clerks and working in stores.....	25	2.23

Other factories	45	4.02
Recently released	65	5.79
Teamsters	59	5.25
In different occupations	180	11.57
In institutions	30	2.67
Out of Commonwealth	76	6.78
Idle	241	21.48
In School	25	2.23
Whereabouts and occupations unknown	65	5.79
Printing	2	.18
Ill	6	.53
	1,122	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 1,122 boys show that at the time of the last report 776, or 69.16 per cent, were doing well; 122, or 10.87 per cent, were doing fairly well; 83, or 7.40 per cent, were doing badly; 76, or 6.78 per cent were out of State; 65, or 5.79 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1931.*

	Number	Per Cent
Whereabouts unknown	25	12.02
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	29	13.94
Chauffeurs	19	9.13
Employed on farms	6	2.89
In textile mills, other mills and factories	19	9.13
Classed as laborers	17	8.17
Out of Commonwealth	25	12.02
Ill	2	.96
Odd jobs	15	7.21
In other institutions	14	6.73
Idle	19	9.13
In different occupations	11	5.29
Clerks	7	3.38
	208	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1931.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	120	57.69
Doing fairly well	23	11.06
Doing badly	15	7.21
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	50	24.04
	208	100.00

During the year 16 boys who became of age in 1931 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

There were 177 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of parole during the year ending November 30, 1931, and 16 returned for hospital treatment and relocation.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial School for Boys, year ending November 30, 1931.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks		\$39,016.33
Travel of visitors and boys:		
Travel of visitors	\$8,433.78	
Auto hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own autos	3,769.96	
Telephone and telegraph	1,638.27	
Travel of boys	2,982.16	
Auto hire for boys	2,210.23	
Return of runaways and sundries	125.12	
		19,159.52
Office expenses:		
Postage	\$656.86	
Stationery and office supplies	376.74	
Telephone and telegraph	386.88	
Rent	1,145.00	
Sundries	131.51	
		2,696.99
Boys boarded out:		
Board	\$17,066.88	
Clothing	6,511.50	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists, hospital expenses)	1,630.40	
		25,208.78
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial School for Boys		\$86,081.62
Instruction in public schools for boys (and girls) boarded out ..		\$8,776.50

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

During the past year 183 girls were committed to the school, 107 were returned, and 253 were paroled. As there were 305 girls at the beginning of the year, the total at the end of the year was 342—80 in excess of normal accommodations. The daily average during the year was 331.

Notwithstanding the excessive number, and the accompanying difficulties and inconveniences, the situation has been met surprisingly well by the workers. The health of the girls has been safeguarded and assistance generously rendered along educational, moral, physical and spiritual lines.

In reviewing the accomplishments of the year, the goal toward which the school work is planned is first presented—namely, to give each girl the amount of school work which she can accept; to plan the work to meet the need of the girl whose formal education must cease when she leaves the school, as well as the girl who may be able to continue in school; and to contribute, through the educational program, something of an inspirational value that there may be created within the girl the desire for further education.

To bring about the desired results, much care has been given to proper class placement, this being determined by a series of school tests, psychological tests, and a comparison with the outside school record. Much attention has also been given to the creation of a suitable setting, in the way of attractive school rooms, with as many visual aids as possible, and to the planning of a curriculum, which, while based on public school requirements, will be of a certain flexibility, emphasizing the practical, but not omitting the cultural.

Classes have been organized for the younger girls of public school-placing age for full time work. Departmental work has been extended through the seventh grade. The addition of the third year high school course to our commercial department has met the needs of a group of advanced pupils.

The radio has been used for subjects of educational and cultural value and for current broadcasts of worth.

Many girls have shown a marked increase in interest in continuing school after leaving the institution, some having expressed a desire to complete high school, and others having planned to attend evening school, or take special courses.

Sewing. All girls have received training in elementary and intermediate sewing, and the more efficient girls in dressmaking. A second dress-making class has been added this year, which gives an opportunity for all girls who can qualify for this type of work. Embroidery has been given to a small group of girls who have been particularly interested in that line of work.

Arts and Crafts. This department has offered a variety of work and has given valuable handiwork training. This has included the caning of chairs, a small amount of woodworking, the making of reed and raffia baskets and trays, the braiding, hooking and weaving of rugs, the making of patchwork quilts, and the making of needlepoint on net with heavy yarn.

A few girls, much interested in drawing and illustrating, have spent extra time in this class designing and painting posters. The stage scenery needed for the June pageant was so made.

Domestic Science. There is no department more popular with the girls than that of special domestic science teaching. The equipment allows for the accommodation of ten girls in a class. Practical cooking is planned and worked out on a meal basis.

The past year an advanced class was organized, which prepared and served a complete meal each class period, and also did the more difficult cooking, making pastry, salads, and frozen desserts.

A course in homemaking was given to the first year high school class, effort being made to prepare them in a practical way for the problems to be met upon their return to the community.

Physical Training. No branch of the training is of more value than physical education. In addition to the physical benefits derived, it requires quick response and team work, which are so much needed by the girls. Each class has been given a fifteen-minute period of recreation in the morning, which takes the form of organized games, and has been given out of doors, when possible. In the afternoon, the gymnasium has been used by the various classes, each group having two forty-five minute periods per week. These periods have been divided into calisthenics, dancing and games. The annual exhibition of work done in this department was held on April 20, 1931.

Music. This year the week-day rehearsals of both choir and general chorus have become a part of the school work. Choir rehearsal has been held in the morning, with chorus work in the afternoon. Music has been given in all the grades and at the receiving cottage. Pageants have been presented at Christmas, Easter, at the graduation exercises in June, and on all civic holidays during the year, the choir furnishing an important part in all programs. A music appreciation hour formed a part of the regular schedule of the sixth and seventh grades.

Assemblies and Special Programs. All programs are prepared under the direction of the school department. The Friday assemblies, which form a part of the school curriculum, are of distinct benefit to the morale of the school, as they are both educational and recreational in scope, and give an opportunity for the development of individual poise and self expression. The entire program is prepared and presented by the pupils, and includes music, poetry, drama, current events, art appreciation, folk dancing, demonstrations of cooking and sewing—in fact, any class project that would be of interest to the school as a whole.

There was an unusually large public attendance this year at the graduation exercises held in the Chapel on June 24th and 27th. Demonstration of the work of the various departments was given at that time.

The Library. There are over two thousand volumes in the library. Two girls, assisted by four others, act as librarians. Books are checked in an out, as in any public library. The girls in all cases select their own books. The use of a library card, which carries with it the responsibility for the return of the book within the required time, in good condition makes an excellent preparation for the use of a public library when the girl is returned to the community.

In co-operation with the Division of Public Libraries of the Department of Education, many very excellent books have been added to our library during the past year. There has been an increased interest in reading, and a broadening in the type of books selected. Both fiction and non-fiction books have been popular.

Household Training. In addition to the academic and industrial work accomplished in the school building, a thorough course in hygiene and household industry, particularly along culinary lines, is provided in each cottage under the direction of the house mother and her assistant. Unfortunately not all the girls remain in the school a sufficient time to receive this valuable instruction.

Our work offers a wonderful challenge, and throughout all departments an endeavor has been made to keep in view the ultimate purpose, namely, the creation of new standards and ideals, to the end that the girls returned to the community may prove their worth.

Farm. The farm production for 1931 was normal in the way of vegetables and small fruits. There were few apples and they were of poor quality.

The herd produced 291,000 pounds of milk, and 5,000 pounds of butter were made for use at the institution.

There was also produced during the year beef, 10,900 pounds; pork, 19,300 pounds; poultry, 2,700 pounds; and eggs, 3,240 dozen.

Improvements. Work has been begun, but not yet completed, on draining and grading of about 80,000 square feet for an athletic field.

A legislative appropriation has been granted for a much needed additional cottage, and construction was started in the early part of October.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M. D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the year ending November 30, 1931, is respectfully submitted:—

Number of visits by school physician, 387.
 Number of visits by other physicians, 42.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 11,988.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, ward patients, 705.
 Average number of patients in hospital, 4.
 Number of commitments examined by physician, 183.
 Number of returned girls examined by physician, 83.
 Number having blood taken for a Wasserman reaction, 606.
 Number of smears taken, 645.
 Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 8,054.
 Number of girls taken to other hospitals for operation, 6.
 Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 23.
 Number of girls pregnant when committed, 17.
 Number of returned girls pregnant, 5.
 Number of X-rays taken, 9.
 Number of injections of pituitrin, 11.
 Number of injections of tetanus antitoxin, 2.
 Number of injections of diphtheria antitoxin, 9.
 Number of girls vaccinated, 9.
 Number of urine analysis, 363.
 Number of chest examinations, 256.
 Number of girls examined on leaving school, 135.
 Number of visits to Tuberculosis Clinic, 1.
 Number of visits to other dentists, 1.
 Number of miscarriages, 3.

Report of work of Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Number of visits, 24.
 Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 184.
 Number of other eye examinations, 157.
 Number of other ear examinations, 71.
 Number of other nose examinations, 33.
 Number of other throat examinations, 18.
 Number of prescriptions for glasses given, 58.
 Glasses adjusted and repaired, 139.
 Number of girls whose glasses were examined, 64.
 Number of girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving school, 147.
 Number of operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 7.
 Total number of girls seen, 690.

Report of Dental Work performed by Doctor Edward T. Fox.

Number of visits made, 71.	Treatments, 122.
Amalgam fillings, 1,613.	Girls whose teeth were charted, 167.
Enamel fillings, 179.	Partial Plates, 14.
Cement fillings, 145.	Gold inlays, 8.
Extractions, 489.	Trubyte crowns, 5.
Gas Administrations, 7.	Impressions, 26.
Novocaine administrations, 391.	Number of girls seen, 1,365.
Cleansings, 274.	Regulating appliance, 1.
Pulp removed, 7.	

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Parole Branch)

TABLE 36.—*Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school November 30, 1930	305	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, November 30, 1930	663	
Total number in custody, November 30, 1930	968	
Committed during the year ending November 30, 1931	183	
Received from Reformatory for Women (on parole)	1	
		1,152
Attained majority during year ending November 30, 1931	76	
Honorably discharged during year	55	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment	13	
		144
Total number in custody, November 30, 1931		1,008

TABLE 37.—*Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1931.*

In the school November 30, 1930	305	
Since committed	183	
		488
Recalled to the School:		
From visit home	1	
From funeral	3	
From running from the school	8	
From hospitals	33	
For a visit	3	
		48
Returned from parole:		
For medical care	14	
For further training	19	
For violation of parole	23	
By order of court	3	
		59
		107
		595
Released from school:		
On parole to parents or relatives	73	
On parole to parents to attend school	14	
On parole to other families for wages	104	
On parole to other families to attend school	12	
For a visit home	1	
From visit to Industrial School	3	
For funeral	3	
Ran from Industrial School for Girls	6	
Transferred to hospitals	34	
Transferred to Reformatory for Women	2	
Committed to Belchertown State School for the Feeble-minded	1	
		253
Remaining in the school November 30, 1931		342

TABLE 38.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1931.*

GIRLS PAROLED		LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED		LENGTH OF STAY	
		Years	Months			Years	Months
1	.....	—	1 ¹	3	.....	1	2
2	.....	—	4 ¹	2	.....	1	3
1	.....	—	5 ¹	7	.....	1	4
1	.....	—	7 ¹	2	.....	1	5
1	.....	—	8 ¹	10	.....	1	6
1	.....	—	21 ¹	8	.....	1	7
1	.....	—	22 ¹	9	.....	1	8
1	.....	—	23 ¹	11	.....	1	9
1	.....	—	24 ¹	10	.....	1	10
1	.....	—	26 ¹	13	.....	1	11
2	.....	—	1	15	.....	2	—
4	.....	—	2	3	.....	2	1
3	.....	—	3	6	.....	2	2
1	.....	—	4	2	.....	2	3
1	.....	—	5	2	.....	2	4
1	.....	—	6	2	.....	2	6
2	.....	—	7	3	.....	2	7
1	.....	—	9	1	.....	2	8
5	.....	—	10	1	.....	2	9
2	.....	—	11	2	.....	2	10
1	.....	1	—	2	.....	2	11
6	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	9

¹ Days.

Total number paroled for first time during year, 155; average length of stay in school 1 year, 6 months, 4 days. The length of stay for longer periods is usually because of physical or mental weakness.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1931.*

Adultery, 1.
Delinquent, 5.
Delinquent-Incest, 1.
Delinquent-Larceny, 1.
Drunkenness, 1.
Fornication, 9.
Idle and disorderly, 3.
Larceny, 15.
Larceny from the person, 2.
Lewdness, 18.
Lewd, and lascivious cohabitation, 1.
Lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behaviour, 16.
Neglecting to support her child, 1.
Runaway, 18.
Stubborn child, 81.
Stubborn child-larceny, 1.
Stubborn and disobedient, 4.
Transferred from Division of Child Guardianship, 3.
Stubbornness
Unnatural act, 1.
Vicious and immoral person, 1.
Total number committed, 183.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1931.*

Between 8 and 9 years, 1.	Between 14 and 15 years, 32.
Between 10 and 11 years, 2.	Between 15 and 16 years, 44.
Between 11 and 12 years, 1.	Between 16 and 17 years, 67.
Between 12 and 13 years, 7.	Between 17 and 18 years, 12.
Between 13 and 14 years, 16.	Between 18 and 19 years, 1.
Total number committed	183
Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 5 months, 4 days.	

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1931.*

Born in the United States, 173.

Born in foreign countries, 10.

England, 1.

Italy, 2.

Newfoundland, 4.

New Brunswick, 3.

Total number committed, 183.

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during the year ending November 30, 1931.*

Both parents born in the United States, 60.

Both parents foreign born, 89.

Father native born and mother foreign, 14.

Father foreign born and mother native, 10.

Mother native, and father unknown, 6.

Nativity of both parents unknown, 4.

Total number committed, 183.

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1931.*

In school, 65.

Salesgirl, 1.

Housework, 12.

Factory, 7.

Laundry work, 1.

Mother's helper, 1.

Clerk, 1.

Cashier, 1.

Idle, 94.

Total number committed, 183.

TABLE 44.—*Education, progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1931.*

In high school (first year), 13.

In high school (second year), 5.

In high school (third year), 4.

In grade X, 1.

In grade IX, 14.

In grade VIII, 33.

In grade VII, 50.

In grade VI, 36.

In grade V, 7.

In grade IV, 6.

In grade III, 2.

In grade II, 1.

Special classes, 11.

Total number committed, 183.

In school when committed, 65.

Out of school less than one year, 31.

Out of school between one and two years, 49.

Out of school between two and three years, 25.

Out of school between three and four years, 10.

Out of school four years, 3.

Total number committed, 183.

REPORT OF TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1931:

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Income

PERSONAL SERVICES :—

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$43.19
Sales	2,033.74

MISCELLANEOUS	190.72
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Total Income	\$2,267.65
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Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth:

APPROPRIATIONS :—

Advance	\$8,000.00
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Payments on account of maintenance	72,833.57
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Maintenance refunds	85.54
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	\$80,919.11
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	\$83,186.76
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Payments

TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:—

Institution income	\$2,267.65	
Refunds, account maintenance	85.54	
		\$2,353.19
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:—		
On account of maintenance	\$72,833.57	
Return of advance	8,000.00	
		\$80,833.57
		\$83,186.76

Maintenance

Appropriation, current year	\$150,700.00
Expenses (as analyzed below)	\$140,485.79
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	\$10,214.21

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$71,769.49
Food	12,571.59
Medical and general care	3,732.35
Farm	12,726.77
Heat, light and power	13,871.47
Garage, stable and grounds	1,337.93
Travel, transportation and office expenses	1,686.50
Religious instruction	1,660.00
Clothing and materials	6,932.44
Furnishings and household supplies	7,003.01
Repairs, ordinary	5,813.39
Repairs and renewals	1,380.85
Total expenses for maintenance	\$140,485.79

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

Object	Whole Amount	Expended during fiscal year	Total expended to date	Balance at end of year
Cottage for girls	\$75,000.00	\$18,989.00	\$18,989.00	\$56,011.00
During the year the average number of inmates has been 331.46.				
Total cost for maintenance, \$140,485.79.				
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$8.15.				
Receipt from sales, \$2,033.74.				
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$1.176.				
All other institution receipts, \$197.86.				
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0024.				
Net weekly per capita, \$8.03.				

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

November 30, 1931.

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$24,800.00
Buildings	406,925.00
Total Real Estate	\$431,725.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal Property	\$100,201.10
Total Valuation of Property	\$531,926.10

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Number in Institution.

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	—	303	303
Number received during year (committed, 183, returned from parole, 105)	—	288	288
Number passing out of the institution during the year	—	251	251
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution	—	342	342
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	—	331.46	331.46
Average number of officers and employees during the year	26	53	79

Number in Care of the Parole Branch.

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year	901
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody	144
Employees of parole branch	18

Expenditures for the Institution.

CURRENT EXPENSES:

Salaries and wages	\$71,769.49
Travel, transportation, etc.	1,686.50
Food	12,571.59
Religious instruction	1,660.00
Clothing and materials	6,932.44
Furnishings and household supplies	7,003.01
Medical and general care	3,732.35
Heat, light and power	13,871.47
Farm and stable	12,726.77
Grounds	1,337.93
Repairs, ordinary	5,813.39
Repairs and renewals	1,380.85
	\$140,485.79

Executive head of institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of Parole Branch: ALMEDA F. CREE.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent*

The institution teaches the girl many things in preparation for life outside. The practical application of those teachings to the needs of the individual girl, upon her restitution to the community, is the vital service of parole. In the institution the girl is protected from outside influences. Institution care may be likened to hospital treatment and that of parole to convalescent care.

Any growing girl with all the possibilities of womanhood focusing themselves upon her, with an intensely personal view and an intense consciousness of herself, is beset by pitfalls from within and without. Much more has the paroled girl to contend with, when she has a premature knowledge of the darker side of life, as shown in the following statistics:—

In 1931 the courts of Massachusetts committed to the Industrial School for Girls 183 girls: 17 were committed in pregnant condition; 9 had had illegitimate children; 60 had had venereal diseases; 97 had previous court record; 55 had been disciplined in other institutions; 105 were previously supervised by private or public organizations, but failed.

Upon the parole department devolves the full responsibility of training these girls, when paroled, to accept their new environment and adjust themselves to it.

The visitor who does the best parole work is the one who knows the homes and the families of her girls, the story of each girl's early life, and how she responded to the training in the Industrial School; her hopes, fears and ambitions; her personality traits, her emotional life, and her physical health.

The following table shows the increase in the number of girls cared for by the parole department in the past six years:—

Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1926	595	1928	684	1930	825
1927	648	1929	776	1931	901

This is an increase of 51.5 per cent. The appropriation for the care of these girls increased only 27.2 per cent.

Six hundred sixty-six girls were on parole on November 30, 1931. Their average age was 18 years and 2 months. Six hundred twenty-nine girls had been mentally examined, either before commitment, while in the school, or on parole. The diagnoses were normal, 119; superior intelligence, 7; borderline, 156; dull normal, 122; moron, 79; feeble-minded, 43; psychopathic personality, 9; psychotic, 1; unclassified, 3.

The possibilities of the success of a mentally deficient or an emotionally unstable girl in the community are greatly increased by the intelligent understanding, and patient efforts of our parole visitors.

WORK OF PLACING AND VISITING GIRLS

The fitting of the girl physically, mentally, and temperamentally into a foster home is the science of parole. Whether a housework position or a

permanent boarding home, the atmosphere should be that of wholesome, upright living. The woman should take a real interest in the girl. The patient understanding and good spirit with which many of our employers help the girl to face her weaknesses and overcome them are commendable. We are not always so fortunate as to secure ideal employers, however, but the purpose of the visitor is to safeguard the girl's interest at every possible point.

The unemployment situation this year has created many more problems with the placing of our girls. It has lessened the number of homes usually available, as many more women have done their own work to help make both ends meet. It has forced older women, who have been willing to work for small wages, often for room and board, into housework positions. Girls living with relatives have found it difficult to find work other than housework, and they have turned to us for housework positions. This has filled our places with girls not really suitable for foster home placing. Many of them ordinarily do not care for housework.

Our visitors, with their large number of girls, have not so much time to train new employers, or to help those who need constant encouragement to keep on with the problem girls.

Because it has been so easy to secure help at a small wage, or merely for room and board, our girls have been turned back to us by employers for slight mistakes and we have had more emergency placing. This has meant a constant effort to keep the girls from collecting in boarding homes. The larger number of girls in the school has made an increasing number to place and an increasing urge to get them out of the school as soon as possible.

We have had fewer applications for girls this year than ever before. This has made it necessary for us to advertise repeatedly through the columns of newspapers in all parts of the state. Forty-two per cent of our applications this year came through such advertising. Twenty per cent of the homes thus found were used.

Three hundred fifty girls were in housework positions during the past year. Three hundred twenty-nine foster homes were used 478 times.

One hundred eighty-six homes of applicants for mothers' helpers were investigated this year. Ninety-nine new foster homes were used. Two hundred thirty homes used in former years were used again this year.

Seventy-seven girls were paroled from the school to foster homes for the first time, and 58 girls were paroled to the homes of relatives for the first time. Thirty-nine returned girls were paroled to foster homes and 29 returned girls were paroled to their own homes during the year, plus 25 girls placed in hospitals, making a total of 228 girls.

Eighty-nine individual girls were returned to the school during the year. Girls are returned to the school for discipline most reluctantly, and only when all available community resources are temporarily exhausted or when the girl is a menace to herself or to the community.

Our visitors made 5,796 visits to their girls. Girls were relocated 2,282 times during the year.

FURTHER EDUCATION OF GIRLS

The conduct of the girls attending school last year, on the whole, was exceptionally good, justifying our belief in the possibility of their reinstatement in the public schools without danger to other pupils.

In placing these girls in foster homes to attend school, consideration has always been paid to the girl's physique, her strength, her age, and to the fitting of temperament of employer and girl, so that the latter may be spared needless friction. The younger the school girls are when absorbed into the community in a normal way, the more certain is their success.

Eighty-nine girls attended school during the year—64 girls attending day school and 25 girls attending evening school. There were 44 high

school pupils, 41 girls were enrolled in grammar and junior high schools, and 4 attended business college.

Two girls graduated from high school, having made a splendid record in scholarship and conduct. Both girls are now attending business college, their tuition being paid by the State from the Female Wards Trust Fund which was established in 1927.

PETITIONS FOR HOME PAROLE

The number of petitions for the return of girls to their own homes increases markedly each year. Three hundred twenty-one such petitions were received in 1931. This necessitated secondary investigations of 235 homes. In going over the histories of the girls whose petitions were granted, it appears that in too many cases, they were girls who had been most delinquent prior to commitment and whose parents were irresponsible and uncooperative.

Every individual child should have a chance to learn what a wholesome life is and how to lead it. Parents, who are parents only in name, should not be allowed to take this from him by their wretched example, persuasion, or force.

As has been written before in my annual reports, the normal place for the girl is with her own people. However, if the home were the cause of the girl's commitment, an effort should be made to improve it, so that the girl may safely be paroled there. This would mean rehabilitating the family while the girl is in the institution being trained and prepared for parole.

HONORABLE DISCHARGE

Undoubtedly the possibility of earning an honorable discharge has resulted in an increase of good conduct. Our girls are learning that good behavior brings worth-while recognition from others and increased happiness to themselves.

To be eligible for an honorable discharge, a girl must show by her manner of living that she has developed in character sufficiently to maintain herself on a level of respectability and reasonable efficiency.

Fifty-five girls were honorably discharged by the Trustees during the past year. This was 37.9 per cent of all the girls (145) who passed out of the custody of the Trustees. These are encouraging evidences that many of the so-called delinquents are not so different from other girls, and that many of them, if carried over the unstable years of adolescence, will become worthy citizens. Some of our girls need only the right opportunities to make good.

The average age of the honorably discharged girls, when committed to the school, was 15 years and 2 months. The age of the youngest girl was 11 years and 8 months, of the oldest girl was 17 years and 11 months.

The longest time on parole was 6 years and 2 months; the shortest time, 1 year and 6 months. The average age of these girls when honorably discharged was 19 years and 9 months. The age of the youngest girl was 18 years and 3 months; the oldest, 20 years and 10 months.

Thirty-three of these girls, when paroled from the school, were placed in foster homes to do housework for wages. Twenty-two were placed in the homes of relatives.

The occupations of these girls when honorably discharged were:

Doing housework for wages, 17.	Store work, 2.
Doing housework at home, 3.	Tea room, 1.
Library work, 1.	Attending school of household nursing, 1.
Laundry work, 2.	Stenographer, 1.
Office work, 4.	Married, 23.

The total bank savings of 34 girls amounted to \$3,243.45. The largest amount that any girl had was \$349.31. The wages paid to our girls for the last two years have been much smaller than in previous years. Because of unemployment they gave much financial assistance to their families.

Each year the department gives a party to the honorably discharged girls. In 1931 this party was held at the Young Women's Christian Association Building. Judges and Trustees, employers of the girls, girls' husbands, social workers and probation officers who had worked with the girls prior to their commitment were present.

HEALTH (PHYSICAL AND MENTAL)

"Health is the indispensable foundation for the satisfactions of life. Everything of domestic joy or occupational success has to be built upon bodily wholesomeness and vitality."

The health of the girl on parole is carefully watched. Eyes, ears, nose, throat, feet, lungs, hearts, and appendices are ever with us requiring attention. Three hundred twenty-two girls were taken to hospitals, private doctors, and dentists 1,825 times during the year. There were 105 ward patients.

Any woman having one of our girls in her home, whether at board or working for her, is required to report to our office immediately any illness of the girl, however slight.

"Physical health is a prime requisite of mental health and the latter is the most important of all." A mental examination may result in the finding of a hidden trait, which, if an asset, may be cultivated; if a liability may be restrained.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1931, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts	201
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts	50
On parole in families earning wages	165
Attending school, earning wages	15
Attending school, boarding	4
Attending school, living at home	28
In hospitals or convalescent homes	25
Married (subject to recall for cause)	96
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd	33
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd outside of Massachusetts	2
Boarding temporarily	7
Left home or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year	24
b. Previously	15
c. From Industrial School	1
	<hr/>
In School November 30, 1931	666
	342
	<hr/>
	1,008

TABLE 46.—*Cash account of girls on parole, year ending November 30, 1931.*

Balance on deposit December 1, 1930	\$22,423.93
Cash received from savings to credit of 285 girls and other ¹ sources from December 1, 1930, to November 30, 1931	\$21,976.77
Interest on deposits	917.96
By 1,534 deposits with the department	\$22,894.73
	<hr/>
Cash ² withdrawn by 350 girls	\$45,318.66
	24,563.85
	<hr/>
Balance on deposit November 30, 1931	\$20,754.81

¹Other sources means from parents or relatives, court fees, etc.

²Cash withdrawn for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, etc.

TABLE 47.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending November 30, 1931.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks		\$31,187.41
Visitors:		
Travel	\$4,913.37	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto	947.74	
		\$5,861.11
Office expenses:		
Advertising	\$249.72	
Postage	432.52	
Stationery and office supplies	268.90	
Telephone and telegrams	1,632.63	
Rent	3,210.00	
Sundries	88.87	
Exercises for girls receiving an Honorable Discharge.....	150.00	
		\$6,032.64
Total expended for administration and visiting.....		\$43,081.16
Assistance to girls:		
Board	\$1,575.33	
Clothing	1,146.14	
Medicine and medical attention (including dental work)....	827.93	
Travel	1,188.31	
Miscellaneous	109.74	
		\$4,847.45
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls.....		\$47,928.61

TRUST FUNDS¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1930	\$1,970.47	\$44,000.00	\$45,970.47
<i>Receipts in 1930-31</i>			
Income from investments	\$2,240.19		\$2,240.19
Balance November 30, 1931	\$4,210.66	\$44,000.00	\$48,210.66
<i>(No payments)</i>			
<i>Present Investments</i>			
Akron, Ohio, bond		\$400.00	
Athol bond		1,500.00	
Boston & Albany R.R. stock		300.00	
Canton (Ohio) bonds		5,000.00	
Columbus (Ohio) bonds		11,500.00	
Everett bond		3,000.00	
Muskegon, Mich.		1,300.00	
New York (State) bond		1,000.00	
Worcester Trust Company certificates		400.00	
United States Treasury bonds		2,000.00	
State of Minnesota bonds		8,000.00	
West Virginia bonds		9,600.00	
		\$44,000.00	
Cash on hand	\$4,210.66		\$48,210.66

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance December 1, 1930	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1930-1931		
Balance November 30, 1931	20,000.00	20,000.00
<i>Present Investments</i>		
Boston & Albany R.R. certificates.....	\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds.....	5,000.00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate.....	1,000.00	
		\$20,000.00

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1930	\$3,750.12		\$3,750.12
<i>Receipts in 1930-31</i>			
Income from investments	\$1,599.94		\$1,599.94
	\$5,350.06		\$5,350.06
<i>Payments in 1930-31</i>			
Lyman School for Boys	\$292.92		\$292.92
Balance November 30, 1931	\$5,057.14		\$5,057.14
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand			\$5,057.14

¹ Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of Trustees.

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1930	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1930-1931		
Balance November 30, 1931	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Athol bonds	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1930	\$616.37	\$100.00	\$716.37
<i>Receipts in 1930-31</i>			
Income from investments	\$60.05		\$60.05
	<u>\$676.42</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>	<u>\$776.42</u>
<i>Payments in 1930-31</i>			
Lyman School for Boys	none		none
	<u>\$676.42</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>	<u>\$776.42</u>
Balance November 30, 1931	\$676.42	\$100.00	\$776.42
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock		\$100.00	
Cash on hand		\$676.42	\$776.42

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1930		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1930-1931			
Balance November 30, 1931		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Providence, R. I., bond		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1930	\$202.44	\$202.44
<i>Receipts in 1930-31</i>		
Income from investments	\$42.36	\$42.36
	<u>\$244.80</u>	<u>\$244.80</u>
<i>Payments in 1930-31</i>		
Industrial School for Girls	\$185.56	\$185.56
	<u>\$59.24</u>	<u>\$59.24</u>
Balance November 30, 1931	\$59.24	\$59.24
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Cash on hand		\$59.24

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance December 1, 1930	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1930-1931		
Balance November 30, 1931	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Revere bond	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance December 1, 1930	\$131.20	\$131.20
<i>Receipts in 1930-31</i>		
Income from investment	\$42.53	\$42.53
	<u>\$173.73</u>	<u>\$173.73</u>
Balance November 30, 1931	\$173.73	\$173.73
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Cash on hand		\$173.73

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance December 1, 1930	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1930-1931		
Balance November 30, 1931	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
United States bonds	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1930	\$184.19		\$184.19
<i>Receipts in 1930-31</i>			
Income from investment	\$43.81		\$43.81
	<u>\$228.00</u>		<u>\$228.00</u>
Balance November 30, 1931	\$198.35		\$198.35
<i>Present Investment</i>			
	<u>\$29.65</u>		<u>\$29.65</u>
Cash on hand	29.65		29.65

Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1930	\$134.68	\$9,555.62	\$9,690.30
No transactions in 1930-1931			
Balance November 30, 1931	\$134.68	\$9,555.62	\$9,690.30
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank		\$2,159.49	
Provident Institution for Savings		5,370.22	
Westboro Savings Bank		2,025.91	
		<hr/>	
		\$9,555.62	
Cash		\$134.68	
		<hr/>	
			\$9,690.30

Income, Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1930	\$553.55		\$553.55
<i>Receipts in 1930-31</i>			
Income from investments	\$429.08		\$429.08
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$982.63		\$982.63
<i>Payments in 1930-31</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools	\$400.00		\$400.00
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1931	\$582.63		\$582.63

Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1930			
No transactions in 1930-1931			
Balance November 30, 1931		\$5,310.97	\$5,310.97
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others....			\$5,310.97

Income, Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund.

	Cash	Total
Balance December 1, 1930	\$339.28	\$339.28
<i>Receipts in 1930-31</i>		
Income from investments	\$232.17	\$232.17
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$571.45	\$571.45
<i>Payments in 1930-31</i>		
Massachusetts Training Schools	\$210.00	\$210.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1931	\$361.45	\$361.45